Business Notices.

MINERAL WATER from the Artesian Well, MINERAL WATER from the rate of this water in cases of Dyangaia, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofila, Sait Rheum, Diseases of the Liver, and also those to which Females are liable; has been sanctioned by physicians of the highest standing. In many of these diseases it is a specific. As a preventive to billows diseases it is highly recommended, and in caring and warding off attacks of Fever and Agns, it is tavaloable. The water, as bottled, is highly cancentrated, and on exaposefull, added to a tumbler of cold water, forms a dose for an admit. By adding one-half of a small bottle to a tub of water, a bath cas be obtained possessing all the qualities derived from one at the Surfices.

one at the Springs.

Having just received a supply. I am ready to furnish it to purchasers. Large bettles, \$1, small do., \$0 cents.

W. E. THOMPSON, sele Agent for the Atlantic States,
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CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—We beg to inform uthern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and momer Chorning, just manufactured, contains the largest vary of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the nonsecting from the low-priced up to the finest article in the trade got up in our usual superior style. D. Devkis & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 259 Broadway, cor. Warrenest.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - All persons who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines can obtain by applying at our effice for copies of I. M. Singer & Co. Inserts, a paper devoted outlied to the Sewing Machine interest. Eviles supplied grafts.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

We call the attention of those afflicted with Rheumatian, Neuraldia, and those diseases which arise from the use of Caloniel and other mineral medicines, to the Advar-Esement of Prof. VERGASES in another column. The results of the Electron-Chemical, Bath are truly astonishing.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- The brother of his Holiness the Pope was advised the use of thes Medicines in 1859 for a scorbuide emption of a serious range He was completely cured. No skin disease can long without their combined hearing influence. Sold at the manufactories No. 20 Madeu-lane, New York, No. 244 Strand, London, and is all drighters, at 25 cents, 6.5 cents and \$1 per rot or hox. CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES

stand probinitions above all competition. A suite of elegan private spartments for applying his famous Dys, the greates standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Woos and Tourers are perfection itself. Wholesal and retail at Caistadomo's, No. 6 Aster House. W168 - HAIR-DYE - WIGS, - BATCHELOR'S

Wiss and Tourkes have improvements peculiar to their lease. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace ful beauty, case and danability-fitting to a charm. Too larges and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dyr. Sold at BATCHELON'S, No. 253 Brownsay.

EXCELSIOR

FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Broad-st.

New York, Jan. 2, 1856.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a secularnual Dividend of Tax fer cant on the Capital Stock of the

Company, payable on and after the 10th met.

The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1856.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on THE WEELLY TRIBUSE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to morrow noon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Feb. 2.- The long struggle for Speaker was closed to-day, the Plurality rule being sustained by nine mejority, and Mr. Banks elected by 103 to 100 for Aiken, on the first vote under the rule. Mr. Banks was sworn in, and made a brief speech. John W. Forney was thanked for his services as tempora-Chairman, and the House adjourned.

The steamship Pacific, from Liverpool for this port, is now in her twelfth day out. She will bring four days later news.

As a sign of rejoicing at the election of Mr. Banks, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, THE TRIBUNE Buildings will this evening be illu-

MR. BANKS'S ELECTION. After two months' effort, the House of Representatives has succeeded in electing a Speaker. We congratulate the country on the result, but our congratulations are not unmingled with regret. We have felt it to be scandalous from the beginning of the session, that a House, the majority of which was chosen so unmistakably by the people as an Anti-Nebraska body, should at its opening and ever since have exhibited such signal disregard of the popular will. Yet after seeing what we have seen. it now appears a great cause of exultation that we have triumphed at the last. That triumph we have never despaired of however; and especially we have not shared in the apprehension entertained by many for the last few days that Mr. Aiken was to be elected. We did not believe, although we are ready to believe almost anything of Northern doughfaces, that men chosen to represent the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the North could quite swallow not only a Nebraska man, but a South Carolina Nebraska man, and not only a slaveholder, but a slaveholder owning a thousand slaves. We choked at this, and it seems others who had votes to give choked at it also. Mr. Aiken could not be swallowed. We will hope there is good in the omen; and we will hope, too, there is an omen of good in the election of Mr. Banks. It has thus far turned out that the Speaker who is in office at the Presidential election has always been of the same politics as the successful candidate for that high office. If there is to be an exception at the next election, it will be the

We pass by all the stuff that has been uttered in the form of deprecatory jeremisds over Mr. Banks's election. Whenever the Slavery Extensionists are afraid of being thwarted in any of their favorite purposes they set up the disunion bugbear. Thus it has been current during the recent canvass that the public peace was in jeopardy, and that if a man entertaining Mr. Banks's views should be chosen Speaker there would be serious danger of disunion. This talk, always foolish and groundless, was never more so than in the present instance. We presume there will be now no further delay in completing the organization of the House, and that Mr. Cullom will be promptly chosen Clerk to-morrow, Anti-Nebraska man as he is, probably such men as his former colleagues, Mr. Etheridge and Mr. Zollicoffer, will not refuse to vote for him, though they voted for Mr. Aiken through the intense rigor of the Pro-Slavery sentiment of the South.

There is much that we are prompted to say of the shortcomings of the present House, as evinced on all the votes for Speaker, including the last, when contrasted with the expectations of the people who elected it, but we forbear. We wait now patiently for its doings, touching the vital questions which are speedily, we trust, to come before It: the first and greatest of which is that relating to Kansas. We still expect with some confidence that the much abused people of that Territory will be treated with fairness by the majority of the House. We yet hope to see Executive dullness juickened and Executive oppression rebuked by he representatives of the people. It would seem hat, as there were chivalric men from the South she dared do right on the Nebraska question, so here must be others from that quarter who will lare do justice to Kansas. We look for such men specially among the Members from Tennessee, Centucky and Maryland. We believe there are depresentatives from all those States whose scorn ir the brace of New-Englandatternies in the Exective Department, who lead the crusade against the

Without reproaches then for what is past and inevitable, and with hope and confidence for the future, we invoke the prompt justice of Congress to ward Kansas. Two weary months have passed since its beleagured people have had reason to expect countenance and sympathy and aid from the popular branch of the Government. Meantime, they have received nothing but missiles hurled at their heads by the Executive. Let the House speak, then, and quickly, upon what is now the most important subject before the country. And not alone to those who have voted against Mr. Banks from the South, and to the half dozen and more from the North who have to the end voted against him, while representing Auti-Nebraska districts, and they themselves being chosen as Anti-Nébraska men, we look for sound votes on Kansas. We shall not believe their defection to be entire on the strength even of what has passed. Let there be union of the greatest number possible on the basis of fair play for Kansas!

THE TRIUMPH AT WASHINGTON. In all great contests it is firm, steady, cool, determined, persevering fortitude that carries the day. So it was at Waterloo; so it has been in the great democratic triumph just achieved at Washington in the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker. Of course by democratic triumph we mean the triumph of those who represent the origi-

nal, old-fashiened democratic principles of the country-democratic principles as understood and advocated by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, George Clinton and Samuel Adams-not the sham pseudo-democracy which has for its sole doctrines, at the South the extension of Slavery, and at the North the spoils of office-the pretended and hypocritical democracy of Cobb, Wise, Mason and Hunter, of Pierce, Cushing, Marcy and Rich-

Waterlee was gained by the unflinehing and unconquerable steadiness of the British battalions, which drawn up in squares defied all the French charges, till Blucher at last appearing on the French flank, and Bonaparte able to wait no longer for Grouchy to come up, ordered the last desperate charge of the Old Guard, which parting like the rest, the route became total-not the battle only being lost but the imperial throne along with it. Just so the Republicans at Washingtonfirm as a rock against all assaults, whether in the House or from without the House, against open violence and secret treachery, against cannonades by avowed enemies and underminings by pretended friends-endured it all most manfully; till the Administration traders, pressed by the clamors of a host of unpaid officials, satisfied that the Northern Know-Nothings, much as they might wish it, did not dare to come up to the scratch, and clutching at the hope of making Mr. Aiken Speaker, consented to the plurality rule, charged desperately at the heart of the Old Guard, dashed fiercely and confidently on the Republican squares, which in vain they attempted to break, rolled back in confusion, and fled the field.

One of the greatest marks of extreme stupidity is, not to know when one is beaten. Mr. A. K. Marshall, astonished at a result which, to judge from the speech he made in casting his vote for Aiken, was entirely imputed to him, made an attempt to rally the routed forces, on the ground that, though Banks had received a plurality vote. a majority resolution was still needed to put him in the chair. Thirty-nine more were found desperate and infatuated enough to attempt to stand upon this quibble. But the Bonapartes of the Administration saw plainly enough that the day was lost, that all was lost but their honor; and Messrs Cobb. Aiken and Smith of Alabama, and the majority of Mr. Banks's opponents, feeling that they had something of that sort to lose, were by no means inclined to throw it away as they ran; and under their judicious leadership, the honor of the Anti-Banks men was saved. This triumph over the meaner element of their own organization, may serve to console them, at least in part, for the loss of the Speakership. To keep within the sympathy of honorable minded men, irrespective of politics, is something to beast of-at least on the part of those who have resisted an attempt to push them out of it.

This first great victory attained, at least within the memory of the oldest of the living, by Freedom over Slavery, cannot fail to have great results. We look upon it as the commencement of a new era in our history. If a Speaker can be chosen without the aid of a single Southern vote, and in spite of a strong cohort of Northern doughfaces avowed and secret-why may not a President be chosen in like manner The North is no longer a terra incognita which mocks the efforts of political navigators to find it. It proves at last to be firm land-a stand-point whence it is possible to leap into the Speaker's chair-why not into the President's?

This long struggle of nine weeks will not have been thrown away. It must serve to convince our Southern brethren that the North is not, as they have all along taken it for granted, mostly made up of fools and knaves who con at any time be frightened, cajoled or bribed into the basest and meanest of self-humiliations. This upsuccessful struggle of nine weeks to put a doughface or a slaveholder in the chair-instead of the more intelligent slavery-extensionists that we of the North are not to be classed, as they class their slaves, among the inferior races destined to be ruled by the superior Southern race; but that, however it may be with negroes, or with their own poor white folks, we white folks of th North are men and equals, and must be treate as such. We hold in all due estimation the naturally and spontaneous politeness of Messrs. Cobb, Aiken, and Clingman, and we must not be understood as intending to say anything to disparage i in the slightest degree, but still we apprehend it was the flashing of this idea of the manhood of the Northern people through their brains simultaneously with the announcement of Mr. Banks's election, that served in part to prompt their very courteous conduct on that occasion. Men who respect themselves, and show it in their actions, are always sure of respect from everybody-except a few stupid and brutal barbarians, of whom only one or two now and then find their way, as Members, into the halls of Congress.

WHO CAUSED THE DELAY?

It is probable that our doughface journals here in New-York-by the way might it not be well for The Commercial Advertiser to republish that list of TRIBUNE prophecies, and to add at the end of it an announcement of Banks's election-and others of the same stripe elsewhere, having attained to so mortifying a result of all their useless endeavors to drive, rally and browbeat, to reason and to coax the Banks men into an abandonment of their candidate, will now set up that the long delay in choos-Mizens of Kansus, is as unspeakable as our own. Ing a Speaker was all owing to the obstinsey of the and the Mamelon by the Russians, under the very

Banks men, but for which six or seven weeks, more or less, of the time of the House might have been saved, and some other suitable and satisfactory person might have been selected from the Republican ranks to preside over the House without the necessity of resorting to the Plurality rule.

If the Anti-Nebraska Members-109 in number. including those who were absent on the final votehad one and all put themselves at the entire disposal of the four impracticables who voted for Campbell, their united numbers would not have made a majority of the House. To have secured such a majority, it would have been necessary for these 163 Members professing hostility to the Kansas-Nebraska policy to have given the nomination of Speaker to the six men who made so clear an exposition of their political principles by continuing to vote for Fuller after he had made a declaration more thoroughly Pro-Slavery than even that of Richardson. As to the rest of the Members profersing bostility to the Pierce Administration, how much support for a Republican candidate was to be expected from them was fully shown by their final support given to Aiken, a South Carolinian and the largest slaveholder in the Union.

But as it is absurd to suppose that among the hundred and more Anti-Nebraska men, there were not a considerable number who would have proved as obstinately consistent as Mr. Dunn proved himself obstinately self-willed, it is safe to say that the choosing a Speaker by a majority was an utterly impracticable thing from the very first moment of the session, and that no Republican candidate who could have been nominated, would have had a larger vote than Mr. Banks.

The whole blame of the delay therefore belongs, and will be most justly ascribed by the public to those Democrats, Know-Nothings and others, who stood out so obstinately against the Plurality Rule, but chiefly to the dozen or so self-conceited, impracticable members who fondly supposed that they could drive the hundred Banks men into becoming the servants of their caprices and the tools of their

THE EUROPEAN WAR. The system of warfare carried on hitherto by the Western Powers against Russia, has completely broken down. It will not do to carry on this year's campaign, if campaign there is to be, upon the plan which has, so far, been followed up. To concentrate the whole forces of France, England, Turkey and Sardinia, against one particular point in the Crimea, a point which, by using indirect means, might have been gained as an accessory; to fight for that point eleven long months, and then to obtain only one half of it; to neglect all other opportunities for dealing effective blows at the enemy to such an extent that Russia could obtain by the conquest of Kars, a counterpart to the loss of the south side of Sevastopol-all that might do for a campaign or two, in a war where the most vulnerable points of the opposing parties were covered by the neutrality of Central Europe. But it will do no longer. The Council of War which has just been sitting in Paris, is the best proof that now we shall have something like war in earnest if the war is to continue at all.

The war, as hitherto carried on, has been a state of official hostilities, mitigated by extreme politeness. We do not here allude to civilities marking the unavoidable intercourse of flags of truce, but to the civilities which the very councils of war of the contending parties displayed to their opponents. That the war arose at all, is the fault of a miscalculation on the part of the Emperor Nicholas. He never expected that France and England would join to oppose his designs upon Turkey; he looked out for a quiet little war of his own with the Sultan, which might lead his troops for a second time to the walls of Constantinople, arouse European diplemacy when it would be too late, and finally give his own diplomatists a chance of gaining, as usual, twice as much in conferences and congresses as his troops could have gained by the sword. Unfortunately, unexpectedly, unwillingly, Russia and the Western Powers were entangled into war over this business before they were aware of it, and to war | and invariably looked upon as excellent businessthey had to go, though none of them liked it. | men, "and so respectable." The late Sir Robert Now, either party had a last means of warfare in perspective which it thought would frighten the other from resorting to extremities. It was expected to be a war of principles, and of a more or less revolutionary character in which Germany and her dependencies, Hungary, Poland, Italy would have to partake. The ultima ratio of the West was to be the setting loose of the oppressed nationalities of Hungary, Poland, Italy, and more or less of Germany also. The ultima ratio of Russia, on the other hand, was the appeal to Panslavism, the realization of the dreams fostered by enthusiasts for the last fifty years, among the Slavonic population of Europe.

But neither the Russian Government, nor that of Louis Bonaparte (not to speak of Palmerston) choose to appeal to such means action before the last extremity had arrived; and in consequence the war has been carried on with a mutual forbearance and urbanity scarcely habitual between legitimate monarchs of ancient lineage, much less between such upstarts and usurpers as the Romanoffs, the Hanoverians, and the Pseudo-Bonapartes. The Baltic coast of Russia was scarcely touched; no attempts at permanent ledgment were made there. There, as in the White Sea, private property was much more assailed than Government property; and on the coast of Finland, especially, the British fleets seemed to have no other end in view than to reconcile the Fins to the Russian rule. In the Black Sea similar principles were acted upon. The Allied troops sent there appeared to have come for the purpose of making the Turks long for a Russian invasion; for that is the only conclusion to be drawn from their conduct, ever since 1854 till now. The most innecent portion of the time they spent in Turkey was during their stay at Varna, when, incapable of doing good, they did at least no considerable harm except to themselves. When at last they started for the Crimea. They managed to carry on the war in such a way that the Russian Government had every reason to be highly satisfied with them. The Duke of Cambridge has been, lately, distributing plenty of medals to the French troops returned from the Crimea: but no medals, crosses, grand-crosses, stars and ribbons the Russian Government can bestow will adequately express the gratitude it owes to the directors of the campaign of 1854 and '55. Indeed, when the south side of Sevastopol was abandened by its Russian garrison, it had cost the Allies in dead and invalid 250,000 men. beside millions on millions of money. The Russians, always worsted in battle, had regularly defeated their enemies in resolution, activity, and the skill of their commanding engineer.

If Inkermann was an indelible disgrace to the

Russians, the building up of the redoubts on Sapun

nose of their opponents was an indelible disgrace to both English and French. And, after all, it appears that Sebastopel did not so much exhaust the forces of Russia as those of the Allies, for it did not prevent the Russians from taking Kars.

This taking of Kars is, in fact, the most disgraceful thing which could have happened to the Allies. With the enormous naval armaments at their disposal, with a number of troops superior, ever since June, 1855, to the Russians in the field, they never attacked the weakest points of Russia, the Transcaucasian provinces. Nay, they even allowed the Russians to organize in that part an independent base of of operations, a sort of vice-royalty, capable of holding out some time against a superior attack, though the communications with the mother country might be interrupted. Not satisfied with that, not forewarned by the continuous defeats the Asiatic-Turkish army had suffered in 1853 and '54, they prevented the Turkish army of Omer Pasha from doing any good in Asia, by keeping it in the Crimea, and in the Crimea they gave it nothing to do except hewing wood and drawing water for its Allies. Thus, after the whole coast from the straits of Kertch to Batoum had been carefully cleared of all Russian settlements, after thereby a line had been gained on which ten or fifteen points could be chosen as capital bases for any operations against Caucasia or Transcaucasia-the weakest port of Russia as we have often shown-nothing was done, until at last Kars being hard pushed, and the army at Erzerum being fit for nothing, Omer Pacha was allowed to undertake his unfortunate expedition to Mingrelia -too late to do any good. This obstinacy in concentrating the pith of the

war in a Peninsula about the size of Long Island, has certainly served to keep aside all unplessant questions. No nationalities, no Panslavism, no trouble with Central Europe, no necessities for conquest, no great decisive results which might embarrass ulterior negotiations by implying the necessity of imposing real sacrifices on any party, have appeared upon the scene. But to the men engaged in the actual campaign this is not agreeable. To them, at least from the Sergeant-Major downward, the war has been a matter of stern, stubborn fact. Never, as long as there have been wars, has such brilliant bravery been thrown away for such inadequate results as in this Crimean campaign. Never have such numbers of first-rate soldiers been sacrificed, and in such a short time too, to produce such indecisive successes. It is evident that such sufferings cannot be im posed again upon the armies. There must be some more palpable gain than barren "glory." You cannot go on fighting at the rate of two great battles and four or five general assaults per annum, and yet remain always on the same spot. No army stands that in the long run. No fleet will stand a third campaign of the modest nature of the two last, in the Baltic and Black Seas. If the war is to continue, we hear accordingly, of the invasion of Finland, of Esthonia, of Bessarabia; we are promised Swedish auxiliaries, and Austrian demonstrations. But at the same time we are informed that Russia has accepted the Austrian proposals as a basis for negotiation, and while this is far from settling the question of peace, it opens a possibility of that consummation.

There is, then, a chance that there may not b another campaign; but if one does come, we may presume that it must be much more extensive and fruitful than those that have have preceded it.

The death of the Right Honorable Heary Goulburn, who was a Cabinet Minister in several Tory Administrations, is reported. This gentleman, who had reached the ripe age of seventy-one, and had been not only a public, but a placed, man for nearly half a century, cannot be accused, even by the warmest admirer, of having spoken one sen tence or done one thing worthy of being remembered. He was a fine specimen of a class of Eaglish publicists, who, having got a good start in life, stendily plodded on to high station, never neglecting an opportunity of advancing their own interests, Inglis, though he had more brains than Mr. Goul burn, was one of this select and popular class.

Henry Goulburn commenced life with large property, as a West India proprietor-which he took care to sell before the deterioration of Barbadoes estates by Slave emancipation. His mother was a Viscount's daughter, and his wife was also one of the "upper ten." At the University, he was steady and undistinguished. He entered Parliament early-purchasing his seat for many years. In the last twenty-five years he has represented the intolerance of Cambridge University.

Young, well educated, highly connected and wealthy, Mr. Goulburn soon attracted the notice in Parliament of Spencer Percival, the Prime Minister, who must have been delighted with his congenial mediocrity. By Percival he made was Under-Secretary for the Home Department. This was in 1810. When Percival was assassinated in 1812, Lord Liverpool, who succeeded him as head of the Government, transferred Mr. Goulburn to the Colonial Office, where he remained until 1821, when he was sent to Dublin as Secretary for Ireland, and remained seven years in that office-his illiberality checking the liberal predilections of Wellesley and Anglesey, the Viceroys. Of course, he did not gain the favor of O'Connell, who was then agitating for Catholic Emancipation. O'Connell, who had a knack of conferring nick-names, invariably spoke of bim, in his Association and other political harangues, as "swivel-eyed Goulburn," from a marked obliquity in his vision,) and the soubriquet

adhered long after Mr. Goulburn had left Ireland. In 1828, when the Duke of Wellington became Prime Minister, he made Goulburn his Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a salary of £5,000 a year, and the country had to submit to his miserable finance measures for three years, until Lord Grey came into office. In December, 1834, when Peel was sent for to Italy to succeed Lord Melbourne, as head of the Government, Goulburn was made Home Secretary, but retired, with his chief, after three months of troubled official life. In 1839, the Conservatives put him forward as their candidate for the Speakership, but Mr. Shaw Lefevre (who still helds the office) beat him, on a close contest, by eighteen votes. When Peel returned to power in 1841, he again placed the National Finance under Mr. Goulburn's superintendence, but manifested his low opinion of that gentleman's ability by himself introducing the measures for imposing an Income Tax, reforming the Tariff, and abolishing the duty on imported grain. In 1846, he again left office with Peel-his "services" having entitled him to a pension of £2,000 a year. In 1850, though he continued nominally in opposition, he was made Church Estates' Commissioner, with a salary of £1,000 a year, and Lord John Russell rather boasted of having appointed "so respectable a man."

consitently voted in favor of the Established Church, though in 1829, when Peel and Weilington granted Catholic Emancipation, he voted with them, and against the continuance of the Civil Disabilities, on account of rel gious belief which his whole political life had previously been strongly opposed to. In private life, no stain ever spotted his character. In public, he was a mere red-tapist, and scarcely able, after five and forty years of Parliamentary experience, to deliver his opinions grammatically or intelligibly. No man owed so much to the reporters, for translating his attempts at eratory into something readable. At times he was fluent enough, but seldom clear. But he was through life the model, the pattern, the sample-brick of Parliamentary "respectability," and therefore was raised into and studiously kept

in lucrative office. The recent slave case in Cincinnsti, attended by the horrid circumstance of a mother's killing her own child to save it from the doom of Slavery, is likely to raise and bring to decision an important question raised in the Massachusetts Sims case, but which, through the pusillanimity of the officials, and especially of the then and now Attorney-General of the State, was not then pushed to

A coroner's jury have returned that the child was killed by the mother. Criminal proceedings will no doubt be taken against her, and perhaps against the other three adult. of the party as aiders and abetters; and thus the question will come up whether, while it overrides every civil right under the State laws, the Fugitive Slave Act is also to override the criminal jurisdiction of the State. Surely Ohio has at this time a Governor who knows the rights of the State, and will main tain them: and we trust the judicial and executive officers will prove to have somewhat more of backbene than was exhibited in Massachusetts at the time of the Sims rendition.

A correspondent at Flushing writes to inform us that a letter from Greenport mailed on the morning of one day would not reach its address at Flushing till 5 p. m. on the next, instead of 11 a. m., as we supposed on Saturday in discussing the letter of Mr. Luther Moore to Dr. Valk. We were under the impression that the mail from this city to Flushing was sent in the morning, while it appears to be kept here till the afternoon. This, however, does not alter the case between Valk and Mr. Moore, for it still remains true that the former could have answered on one day a letter of the day previous from the latter-a point which Dr. Valk has had the assurance to deny.

Our Flushing correspondent suggests that the mestion of the respective dates of Mr. Moore's and Dr. Valk's letters might at once be settled by comparing their post-marks. He seems to forget that Mr. Moore's letter was sent to a man who now denies that he ever received or answered it, and who, though not remarkable for sense, is not such a fool as to produce for examination a letter which he claims never to have seen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1, 1856.

Plurality rule in order under the Previous Question, and Main Question ordered. A motion was made to lay on the table, and at first carried; but Messrs. L. D. Campbell of Ohio and Wells of Wisconsin changed their votes at the last moment and voted Ay, so the resolution was not laid on the table: Yeas, One Hundred and Eight; Nays, One Hundred and Seren. Mr. Cullen of Del. (S. Am.) voted Ay. Mr. Pennington did not vote. Bayard Clark voted to lay on the table, with Haven, Haven, Dunn, and others.

Several substitute propositions were now offered and read for information, but could not be moved under the Previous Question.

The House proceeded to vote directly on the passage of the Plurality rule: Yeas, One Hundred and Eight; Nays, One Hundred and Ten. [Lewis D. Campbell voted No. All others who vote for Banks voted Yea, with (I understand) Messrs. Barclay, Clingman, Hickman, Wells and Williams, Democrats, and Cullen of Del. (S. Am.) All the stragglers, with the rest of the Democrats and South Americans, voted No, killing the resolution. Mr. Herbert of Cal., who had previously voted Yea, now voted No.]

Mr. GEO. W. JONES of Tenn. moved that MOR-DECAL OLIVER of Missouri (elected as a Whig. but representing the Border Ruffian District, and voting steadily with the Democrats) be hereby chosen Speaker, and thereon called the Previous Question.

Mr. ORR of S. C. hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. MATTESON of N. Y. moved that this resolve do lie on the table. Yeas and Nays ordered: Yeas, One Hundred and Sixteen; Navs One Hundred and One. So the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. LETCHER of Va. moved that Messrs. Banks, Orr and Fuller be appointed to confer and report

the name of a suitable person for Speaker of this House. He moved the Previous Question. Mr. MANGAN of N. Y. moved that this resolu tion do lie on the table. Yeas and Nays ordered:

Yeas, 124; Nays, 90. So the resolution lies on Mr. LINDLEY of Mo. moved a resolution making

GILCHRIST PORTER of Missouri Speaker. He observed that Mr. Porter is a moderate man, a National man-not a Democrat, nor a Know-Nothing, and not a bit of a Black Republican. He was a member of that gallant old Whig party which, now that it is dead, all parties think so well of. He thought the House might with great prepriety accept him as a compromise Speaker. He called the Previous Question.

Mr. SAGE of N. Y. moved that the proposition do lie on the table. Yeas and Nays ordered: Yeas, 144; Nays, 68. So the resolution lies on the table.

Mr. Porter is one of the most esteemed and popular men in the House, but he is regarded as not a hearty Nebraskaite, though he lives in Missouri. Many Democrats who voted for him on the call changed afterward, alleging that their votes as Yeas would do him no good, and would subject them to the necessity of making explanations to no purpose.

Mr. Ball of Ohio moved that N. P. Banks, jr., be chosen Speaker by resolution. [This was plainly an Anti-Banks move.] The Previous Question was moved on it and the Yeas and Navs called by Mr. Banks's opponents. Yeas, 102; Nays, 115, Mr. Banks needed seven changes to elect him. He received the votes of all who usually vote for him; all the Democrats, South-Americans and stragglers against him.]

Mr. W. R. W. COBB now spoke in favor of an organization, though he did not consider the Ad-In politics Mr. Goulburn was ultra Tory, and I ministration or the Democratic party particularly

desirous of it. He thought he could propose an acceptable plan, since the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Geo. W. Jones) had proposed an olive-branch (he thought he must have meant an Oliver branch) this morning. He closed by moving a resolution making WILLIAM AIKEN of S. C. Speaker.

Mr. ORR of S. C. seconded the motion. A motion to adjourn was voted down.

Motion to lay on the table made, and Yeas and Nays ordered. Yeas 98; Nays 117. So the resolution does not lie on the table.

Previous question moved and seconded. Motion to adjourn voted down.

Yeas and Nays ordered on the Main Question, Yeas 103; Nays 110. Mr. WHITNEY of N. Y. changed his vote to Yes at the last moment, understanding that this would elect Aiken. He was rather chagrined when he

learned that he had not effected anything.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. END OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE

TRIUMPH OF THE REPUBLICANS.

BANKS ELECTED SPEAKER.

Banks, 103; Aiken, 100; Fuller, 6; Campbell, 4,

BANKS ELECTED!

Editorial Correspondence of Tas Tribune. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1856]

The first vote under the Plurality Rule is over, and NATHANIEL P. BANKS is elected Speaker of the Thirty-fourth Congress. He has 103 votes to 100 for William Aiken, and eleven scattering. The excitement is intense.

Editorsi Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, 2 p. m. The Plurality rule has been carried this morning by a majority of nine. The fourth ballot is to elect.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, 2 p. m. The plurality rule has been carried by a ma jority of nine. There is great applause and ex citement. A motion to rescind it is now pending, but it will

be defeated. The election may be postponed until Monday, but Banks will almost certainly be elected.

The Northern Nationals are afraid and are backing down. Cullen has come in, and so probably

will Millward. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, 4½ p. m.

Banks has just been elected Speaker! H. C.

AFTER THE VICTORY. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1856.

After the fierce and constantly-augmenting excitement of the last two months, Washington seems

preternsturally calm to-day. The Republicans enjoy their triumph quietly, and the vast majority opposed to us in this community are glad we have a Speaker at last, even though it be Nathaniel P. To-morrow will be devoted to swearing in Mem-

bers, exchanging messages, and drawing for seats. In the evening an Anti-Nebraska caucus will probably he held to nominate miner officers. It is presumed that Gen. Cullom of Tennessee will be Clerk. The Printer and all below are very doubtful. Mr. Haven did not attend the House yesterday,

being sick. He is said to have promised to vote for Aiken, but afterward recanted. Messrs. Barelay and Fuller of Pennsylvania, and

Valk of New-York did not vote for Speaker on the decisive trial. Messrs. Broome, Bayard Clark, and Whitney,

who had voted for Mr. Aiken on Friday night, now held fast by Mr. Fuller; so did Winter Davis, Cullen, and Millward. Mr. Hickman threw off on Mr. Wells.

The vote for Banks was just the regular Anti-Nebraska strength, less Messrs. Dunn. Scott. Moore, and Scott Harrison, who voted for L. D. Campbell. The most desperate exertions were made to carry Barclay, Hickman, and the six Fuller votes, for Aiken but in vain.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1856. Mr. Banks's success is borne with becoming moderation by his friends. Two votes more, and I think three, were in reserve. There is no exultation, and no spirit of prescription for past differences. The House will be organized with a liberal justice to all interests, and proper respect to the sentiment which is that of the ascertained majority; but at the same time with every consideration to the South in the selection of their best men, so far as the minority is fairly entitled to representation on all mportant Committees. The organization will demonstrate how shamefully Mr. Banks has been

tors of such calumnies. Gen. Cullom will probably be elected to-morrow, on the first ballot, by a considerable majority.

misrepresented, and will react upon the propaga-

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, February 3, 1856.

The Union, in an article on the Speakership, says:
Although the result is one that every National manual results and the Delivery National manual results. must regret, yet, as the Republicans have a known majority in the House—and therefore are entitled to a Speaker—there is reason for acquiescing, inasmust as it enables the machinery of Government once more to mayor on.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1855.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, said he had heretofore voted against the plurality rule, but as yesterday's vote indicated some chance of an election, as Speaker, of a man of sound national views, he now offered a resolution for the adoption of that rule.

The House, by 10 majority, refused to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 113 against 104.

Mr. ORR the nunconditionally withdrew his name

Mr. Ork the nanconditionally withdrew his had the Democratic caucus candidate, there being now a probability that greater strength can be concentrated on his colleague, Mr. Aiken. Mr. BOYCE moved to rescind the resolution. The motion to rescind was laid on the table by a vote

of 117 against 101. [Applause.]

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) referring to the terms of the resolution—that if no election by a majority take place during the next three trials, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes on the fourth vote be elected Speaker—remarked that the Republicans are drilled and ready for the contest; and in order to give an opportunity for other gentlemen to come here under-standingly, moved an adjournment till Monday. The motion was disagreed to by 84 against 133. [Applauss]. Impatient cries of "Call the roll," "Call

Mr. WALKER moved to rescind the plurality reso-

The House decided the motion to be out of order, by

45 majority.

Mr. PAINE moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was greeted with hisses in the galleries, and on the vote being taken, the announcement that